

with England; and as it is clear that this parade of a Negotiation is hollow and insincere, it may be presumed he has gone to Bayonne. Mr. SHAW was only one day in Paris. The nature of the dispatches brought by Mr. S. has not transpired. They appear, however, to have given rise to some reports, one of which stated, the Marquis WELLESLEY was about to proceed to Paris to conduct the Negotiation on the part of the British government, while it was no less confidently reported, that Count ROMANZOFF, a Russian Nobleman, was to come to London, furnished with full powers to treat, from the Emperor's ALEXANDER and BONAPARTE. We attach no credit to either of these rumours. The correspondence, so unexpectedly commenced, will probably dwindle away into an insignificant interchange of Messengers between Mr. CANNING and the subordinate Agents of NAPOLEON, who will only suffer it to exist, either that he may avail himself of it as a means of exciting jealousy and suspicion among the Spaniards, or as a resource in the event of the failure of his atrocious plans against that brave and loyal people.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Some private letters received from the Continent, state, that one of the consequences of the Conference at Erfurth, will be a new arrangement of territory in the North, which will go in a great degree to the dismemberment of Denmark, Swedish Pomerania it is said, is to be given to Prussia; Finland to Russia; and Zealand and Norway to be offered as an indemnification to Sweden, provided the concludes an immediate peace with Russia.

Mr. Merry and Mr. Foster leave town to-day for Fal-mouth, where they will embark for Spain. Mr. Merry goes as an ambassador from our Court to the Spanish Government, and Mr. Foster accompanies him as Secretary of Legation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

On Thursday evening a flag of truce arrived in the Downs from Boulogne, with Mr. SHAW, the Messenger, on board. He is said to be accompanied by a French Officer of distinction, who is bearer of dispatches from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The general conjecture naturally is, that they contain the reply of the French government, and of Count Romanzoff on the part of the Emperor Alexander, to the answer of our government, to the Pacific Propositions sent from Erfurth. If the dispatches bring that reply, it would appear that it did not require much deliberation, for Mr. SHAW could have remained but a short time at Paris.

CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 13.

We learn by the arrival of the Spanish ship *Maria*, that the day before the left Havana, November 29, news reached that place, that the city of *St. Domingo* had been taken by the Spaniards, and that General FERRAND, the French commandant, had shot himself in consequence. It was also stated, that the Governor of Cuba had received a message from General CHRISTOPHE, importing, that he would surrender that part of the Island of *St. Domingo*, which he possesses, to the officers of *Ferdinand VII.* provided he should think proper to take possession of it in the name of that King.

An English Squadron has taken Samana, in the Island of Santo Domingo, and afterwards delivered it to the Spaniards. This news is authentic, as it is a corroboration of a communication of the 20th of this month from Mr. Robert Bacon, commander of the English frigate *Garland*, to Capt. Delgado. (*Havana Aurora*, November 26.)

BOSTON, DECEMBER 31.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Papers one day later from London than those received here, have reached us from Liverpool and New-York.—The Spanish (Corunna) dates, are to the 27th October.—No accounts of any battle had been received there. The British troops were landing at Corunna, in detachments and were marching towards Biscay and Castile. The French confess they evacuated Bilboa from fear of an attack from General Blake.

The return to England of Mr. SHAW, the messenger, who carried to Paris the answer of the British Cabinet, to the proposition received from Erfurth, is confirmed.—The nature of the dispatches received and sent will not be known, until communicated to the Parliaments of France or England. The latter will meet in January. Not the smallest appearance existed of any successful negotiation of peace.—Bonaparte had left his residence near Paris, supposed for the neighbourhood of Spain.

It is rumoured that the British government have taken up fifty large ships for the Bombay cotton trade; and that the contractors, as an indemnity against any possible loss, have requested the government to prohibit, for a given time, the importation of American cotton. It will be recollected, that when our government was formerly contemplating the non-importation act, Lord Holland held out to Mr. Munroe, the idea of his government retaliating in this manner. It is therefore not at all improbable, that such a measure may result from the present relations of the two countries.

But we are such wonderful folks in this country, that we deny the right of the British to retaliate! And this account will make us angry!

British Patriotism.—Letters from London, mention, that the West-India Plantation owners in England, have sent out orders to their agents in the West-Indies to burn part of their sugar Canes to fertilize the land for the purpose of raising wheat, that they may never again have to look to America for supplies.—Are such people to be frightened into submission?

JANUARY 2.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Sunday Morning, December 25.

A Committee of the House agreed last night to report a Bill, authorizing the President to receive 50,000 volunteers; to appoint five Major Generals, &c.—to advance the men and officers one month's pay; to call them into camp for immediate duty; and allow them pay, rations, &c. as regular troops.—In fact, to make them an EFFICIENT STANDING ARMY:—With this force the government are

determined to coerce the Embargo at the point of the Bayonet!!

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Charleston Packet, Captain Connel, has arrived in the Delaware from Bordeaux, from which place she sailed the 2d Nov. The following letter from Capt. Connel, to his friends in Philadelphia, contains a faithful summary of the News, of which he is the bearer:—

The present will serve to inform you of my arrival from Bordeaux, which place I left on the 2d November, by special permission of his Majesty the Emperor, through the interference of our minister, for the purpose of bringing home the distressed seamen of our country, belonging to vessels condemned and sequestered; those in the latter situation, the Council of Prizes have some time since received orders to suspend the trials of.—A general Embargo continued on all neutrals throughout the ports of France. I have on board a number of passengers, one of which is bearer of Dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris for the American government.

I have herewith enclosed you a file of Bordeaux papers, but from which, believe a few political truths may be gathered, according to the reports from Spain and elsewhere. Bordeaux, and its vicinity was crowded with sick and wounded returning from Spain, and these troops were allowed no communication with the new reinforcements from the Grand Army marching that way. So unfavorable were the accounts they bring from the seat of war, it was currently reported and credited that the French had been defeated with great slaughter in a late action at Catalonia that King Joseph maintained with great difficulty his position at Burgos and Vittoria. The grand army was daily increasing by forced marches through Bordeaux, and 50,000 had already passed that city, and as many more by other routs.

The Emperor arrived at Bordeaux the morning of my departure, he remained there but three hours and continued his route towards Spain, his haste is said to be in consequence of meeting a courier from thence with unfavourable news. The French troops under Junot who capitulated in Portugal, were daily arriving at Bordeaux and Rochefort in English transports, and it was reported were marching into the interior of France, and not to be sent on the present Campaign, for certain reasons. Previous to the separation of the Emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, each sent a courier with pacific propositions to the court of St. James, (so says the official Gazette at Paris)—report said they were not received.—Since this conference of their Majesties the rumour of war with Austria appears to have subsided.

Little may be said of the commercial state of affairs, as no change has taken place except a small depreciation in Colonial produce, owing to a number of late arrivals of Letters of Marque. Many others were fitting out in the different ports which was believed would continue to reduce the markets; the absence of the American flag for so long a time, has created a spirit of Enterprise, and taught them to carry on a commerce independent of us, and they boastfully say, we shall no longer monopolize the trade of their colonies.

In the Bay of Biscay, I passed to leeward of a squadron of about fifty sail of men of war and transports, steering towards Spain and Portugal; spoke none of them: but the next day was boarded by a British sloop of war who treated us politely, and permitted to proceed, without overhauling the ships papers, but merely enquired the news from France.

Seventy-five vessels bearing the American flag, had been carried into Charente, 71 of which were found to have forged papers, and to be British property; the greater number of the vessels were from Norway, with hemp, iron, and other naval stores. Coffee had been at a dollar a pound in France, but had fallen one third.

Cotton was at two dollars the pound.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1808.

EMBARGO TYRANNY.

The Bill more effectually to enforce the Embargo Laws, was read a third time. The question, *Shall this bill pass?* was advocated by Mr. Giles (of Virginia) and Mr. Pope (of Kentucky); and opposed by Messrs. Hillhouse (of Connecticut), and Pickering (of Massachusetts). The debate continued until 8 o'clock in the evening; when it passed—Yeas 20, Nays 7.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Kitchell, Millege, Mitchell, Moore, Pope, Robinson, Smith, Smith, Smith, Sumter, Thurston, Tiffin, and Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Matthewson, Pickering, and White—7.

Only one Senator from the Five New-England States voted for this bill.—On the question being taken, Messrs Bradley, Parker, and Howland retired.

The following able abstract of the above bill is given in the *New-York Evening Post*:—

Sec. I. This section prohibits any person, who is about to leave the United States for any purpose whatever, from taking with him any sort of property, even wearing apparel for his convenience or money for his expenses. If he does, or attempts to do so, he is liable to be convicted of a high misdemeanor, and condemned to pay a fine to the United States, of treble the amount of his money, and treble the value of his property, according to any evidence which the prosecutor may at the trial happen to bring forward, of the value of such property in the foreign country to which he was going; and he is to be committed to close confinement, till he pays the judgment with costs of prosecution. And for the due encouragement of that odious and despicable character, a public informer, the section furnishes, by dividing with him the profits.

The second section having been expunged, we omit the abstract of it.

Sec. III. This section is not quite so bad as the first: It prevents any person from making use of his vessel, (now useless for any other purpose) as a store-house. Nor can any body in New-York after this event put on board of any vessel or boat of any description, (with the exception in the closes) either money or any sort of goods or merchandize, without first obtaining permission of Mr. David Gelfon, or of Mr. David Gelfon's master, the President; for which

permission he must pay a small tribute to the said Mr. Gelfon, and then procure sureties to join him in an enormous bond, that the vessel or boat shall not sail without another permission of the said Mr. Gelfon.

The other sections are equally obnoxious to censure.

STUBBORN FACTS.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, December 22.

Messrs. Russell and Cutler,

As we have heard it declared, often, and again, that the present policy of our government, in the Embargo, was agreeable to the wishes of Great-Britain, and highly promotive of her navigation and commerce; and that it was a measure of coercion, as respected ourselves, imbecile, and weak, and as confirmation thereof, I take leave to hand you an extract of a letter, and the rates of Duties chargeable at Jamaica, by a late law of that Island, on all our imports, received by the ship Messenger, at Philadelphia.

Kingston, Jamaica, 25th November, 1808.

I annex for your information a rate of duties payable on your exports, upon importation into this Island; a measure, which I do not think would have passed into a law, but for the conduct pursued by your government:—

Dry Fish, 2s. sterling per quintal.—Mackerel, 3s. ster. per barrel.—Herrings, 2s. 6d. ster. per do.—Alewives, 1s. 6d. ster. per do.—Salmon, 4s. ster. per do.—Flour, per 196lb. 5s.—Ship Bread, 2s. 6d. per 100wt.—Corn Meal, 3s. 4d. per 196lb.—Indian Corn, 10d. per bushel.—Rice, 1s. 8d. per 100wt.—Shingles, N. E. 3s. 4d. per M.—Cyprus, do. 6s. 8d. per M.—Staves and Heading, 10s. per M.—White Pine Lumber, 10s. per M.—Pitch Pine Lumber, 15s. per M.—All other kinds, 15s. per M.—Wood Hoops, 5s. per M.

And all other articles not enumerated with Horses, Neat Cattle, Live Stock, &c. 10 per cent. ad valorem, and the tonnage duty on American ships or vessels is increased to one dollar per ton.

Prices Current.—Rum 4s. 6d. Coffee 1s. Pimento 1s.

I shall make no comment, further than to remark, that this law looks very unlike starving the British West-India Colonies. Yours, MERCATOR.

SAINT JOHN, January 9, 1809.

On Saturday the 17th ult. at Fredericton, Lieut. Col. GEORGE JOHNSTONE of the New-Brunswick Fencible Regiment, Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces in this Province, took upon himself the Administration of the Civil Government, as President of His Majesty's Council and Commander in Chief of the Province, in the absence of Major General HUNTER, and was sworn in accordingly.

Monday arrived the Schooner Hercules, Capt. Thomas, in 17 days from New-York—Saturday, Schooner Margaret, Capt. Holmes, in 5 days from the same place.

SAILED—Brig Harriot, Captain Lister, and Ship Crown, Captain Hewland, for London.

The Brig William, Ross, and Brig Douglas, Holly, had arrived at Jamaica from Quebec and Ruchebuclou.

Since our last, we have received Boston and New-York papers to the 2d inst. which has enabled us to lay before our readers highly important extracts from Europe and the States.

MARRIED] At Fredericton, on Saturday evening the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. PIDGEON, WILLIAM F. ODELL, Esq. to Miss E. NEWELL, grand daughter of the late Rev. Mr. COOK, of that place.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. WILLIAM M. KEE, to Miss ALICE OWENS, both of this City.

The next Dancing Assembly will be on WEDNESDAY the 18th inst. being the QUEEN'S Birth Day. JANUARY 9, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

And Possession given the first of May next, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND in Saint John's Street, joining Mr. Horsfield's Alley; the Lot is 44 feet 9 inches in the rear and 29 feet front.—The House is 29 feet front on Saint John-Street and 30 feet front on the Alley, and has been rebuilt new from the foundation, except the Chimney, which is very good, with four fire places that never smoaks. Since May 1807, there has been built a good Cellar 20 by 30 feet with a Stone Wall near 2 feet thick under the whole House. A good Shop for any kind of business, and the House will be finished by the 1st of May; calculated for a large family.

Likewise for Sale, A quantity of FURNITURE, and LAMP OIL at 4s. per gallon.

Any person wishing to purchase may know the conditions by applying to the Subscriber on the premises.

W. HARPER.

Saint John, 9th January, 1809.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY the 14th of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises—The FARM containing Four Hundred Acres, the Real Estate of the late JONATHAN SHERWOOD, deceased—By Virtue of a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and His Majesty's Council of this Province, for the purpose of discharging the debts due from the Estate of the said deceased.

PHOEBE SHERWOOD, Executrix.

Westfield, King's-County, January 4, 1809.

NOTICE,

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of DARIUS DICKINSON, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts properly attested to the Subscriber within Eighteen Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY SMITH, Administrator.

FREDERICTON, 29th December, 1808.